REPARATION DEMANDED,

ULTIMATUM TO VENEZUELA

MENT BY LORD SALISBURY TO PRESI-

ENGLAND WANTS RECOMPENSE FOR THE ARREST

REFUSE TO COMPLY-WILL THERE

DENT CRESPO.

London, Oct. 19 .- "The St. James Gazette" says that Lord Salisbury has sent to President Crespo, of Venezuela, an ultimatum demanding reparation for the arrest of policemen at ruan, and giving the terms on which Great Britain will definitely determine the boundary dispute with Venezuela. The ultimatum is either on the way to Venezuela, or perhaps by this time has been actually delivered. Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, "The Gazette" says, decided on their d course in the matter before Mr. Chamberlain started on his vacation a month ago, and

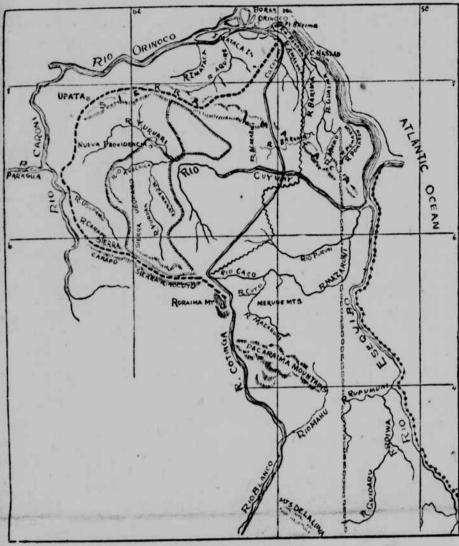
Crespo to stand firm and neither pay an indemnity nor apologize, this advice will no doubt be promptly taken, and Venezuela will thus shift her quarrel with Great Britain to the shoulders of the United States.

Should the United States, however, decline to be drawn into the affair, Venezuela's course is somewhat uncertain. That she will tamely submit either to an invasion of her country or to the occupation of her principal seaport

submit either to an invasion of her country or to the occupation of her principal scaport cities until the indemnity is paid, is not believed by those who are familiar with the Venezuelan character. President Crespo, who has proved himself to be a wise and humane ruler in peace, has also a high reputation for bravery and no little military skill. He began the revolution several years ago which resulted in the overthrow of the Palaclo Government, and his elevation to the chief magistracy of the country. He has at his command an army of veteran troops which, although numerically small at present, could be easily increased to 100,000 available fighting men, most of whom have seen hard service. These troops, it is said, could be thrown en masse into British Guiana and there retaliate on the British for any reprisals that the latter might make on the scacoast, at the same time taking possession

any reprisals that the latter might make on the seacoast, at the same time taking possession of all the country in dispute, and hold it against any force which might be sent against them. If the British Government should attempt a repetition of the Corinto incident, their first step in the collection of an indemnity would be the occupation of Venezucla's three ports of entry—La Guayra, Porto Cabello and Maracaibo. Venezucla's revenues are derived principally from customs duties, of which the greater part is collected at La Guayra. The money arising from this source aggregates \$10,000,000 annually. La Guayra is fortified to some extent, but the fortifications are not sufficiently strong to withstand the attacks of the powerboth agreed that it was necessary to end the strong to withstand the attacks of the power-

THE VENEZUELA BOUNDARY.



..... Extreme limit of England's present claim

...... Line of arbitration limited by England.

...... Original Schomburgh Line. cooc Line once proposed by Dr. Rojas, Venezuelan Envoy, as a compromise

..... The first Rosebery line.

...... Venezuela's extreme claim.

MAP SHOWING THE TERRITORY IN DISPUTE AND SOME OF THE NUMEROUS BOUNDARY LINES WHICH THE BRITISH HAVE DRAWN ON VENEZUELAN SOIL.

The officials of the Foreign Office practically confirm the statement made by "The St. James Gazette" that Lord Salisbury has forwarded an ultimatum to the President of Venezuela.

The Westminster Gazette," noticing a dispatch to "The Times" from New-York to the effect that the securing of a joint refusal by the European Powers to accept the Monroe Doctrine is believed to be in Lord Salisbury's mind, says that the statement is erroneous, adding that Great Britain is not going to the Powers on any such errand. The Monroe Doctrine, it declares, is a matter entirely between Great Britain and the United States. If the time ever comes for Great Britain to take sides on the question, she will stand with, not against, the Americans.

WERE THE BRITISH THE AGGRESSORS? Washington, Oct. 19.-The most interesting as well as sensational phase of the Venezuelan boundary dispute with Great Britain has been developed by the ultimatum which is said to have been sent to Venezuela, growing out of the arrest last year of Sergeant Behrens and two assistants of the British police force, by the Venezuelan authorities at Yuruan. Sergeant Behrens asserted that some of his household effects were seized by the Venezuelan soldiers. After his liberation the Caracas Government reimbursed him for the personal loss alleged to

have been sustained. It is now believed that the Venezuelan Gov ernment will flatly refuse to accept any ultimatum which will demand the payment of an indemnity to Sergeant Behrens or an apology for his arrest. Some State Department officials who are familiar with the dispute between the two countries believe that the Venezuelans will rest their case on the assertion that the British po lice were the aggressors in the first case in crossing the river and planting their flag on the west bank, occupied by the Venezuelans that the arrest of Behrens, while not strictly legal, would not have occurred had he no taken the initiative and thus aroused the anger of the Venezuelan soldiers. Moreover, the coun try in which the arrest was made is at least fity miles west of the Schomburgk line. It lies in that part of Venezuela which is in dispute between the two countries, but the control of which Great Britain is not willing to submit to arbitration. The Venezuelans, on the other hand, insist that the point where the arrest was made is as much their own territory as the country surrounding the capital at Caracas. It is presumed that the pitmatum will be decountry surrounding the capital at Caracas.

It is presumed that the ultimatum will be de-livered to the Venezuelan authorities by the German Minister at Caracas. Great Britain has derman Minister at Caracas. Great Britain had had no diplomatic reperesentative at the Vene zuelan capital for some years; not since the con tention between the two Governments had assumed so acrimonious a shape. The forme assumed so acrimonious a shape. The former German Minister to Venezuela represented England whenever occasion demanded, and it is presumed that his successor, who qualified six months ago, will discharge the same functions.

TO ASK ADVICE FROM WASHINGTON.

Diplomats who are excitedly discussing this latest phase of the Venezuelan question to-day are asking if the next few weeks will see in Everything will depend on the character of the ultimatum, which, following the custom pursued by Venezuela for years, will probably be for-warded at once to Washington for the considera-tion of the State Department. What action this Government will take cannot, of course, be fore-told. Should the United States urge President

frontier dispute at once, even if it had to be ful fleet which Great Britain would doubtless send there to enforce her demands. A DENIAL FROM SIR JULIAN.

Sir Julian Pauncefote authorizes an unqualified denial of the published statement that he called at the State Department yesterday on a mission of great importance; that he informed Secretary Olney in substance that in view of the interpre tation which this country placed on the Monroe Doctrine in connection with the Venezuelan dispute, Great Britain would ask for some delay in preparing its reply and submitting it to this Government. Sir Julian said to-day that he was not at the Department yesterday. He called on the day previous, which was Diplomatic Day, on the usual routine business connected with the Emusual routine business connected with the Embassy. He says that he has had no conversation with Secretary Olney regarding Venezuelan affairs; that he has been the bearer of no letter from Lord Sallsbury with reference to Venezuela, and that he has had no connection whatever with any of the correspondence between the State Department and the London Foreign Office affecting Venezuelan matters for many months. Aside from Sir Julian's plain and emphatic depial of this report, it may be said here that

Aside from Sir Julian's plain and emphatic denial of this report, it may be said here that Lord Sallsbury's formal reply to Secretary Olney's memorandum containing an elaboration of the Monroe Doctrine was made weeks ago. It was exceedingly brief and said in effect that the importance of the question at issue was such that Her Majesty's Government would consider it carefully before answering it in extenso. It now appears that Secretary Olney's original letter was sent to Ambassador Bayard and by him transmitted to Lord Sallsbury in August. Lord Sallsbury's reply was made through Mr. Bayard, and it is presumed that any future communications between him and Secretary Olney with reference to the Monroe Doctrine will also come through the same channels.

ONE BOY STABBED BY ANOTHER.

A DANGEROUS WOUND INFLICTED APPARENTLY WITHOUT PROVOCATION-THE AS-

SAILANT MISSING. Tony Carara, eleven years old, of No. 39 Park-st. was sent out by his mother last night for a loaf of bread. On his return he met a boy, fifteen years old, whose first name is Vincent, but whose last name is at present unknown. He lives with his parents on the second floor, rear, of No. 31 Park-st. Tony, as he passed Vincent, picked a small piece of crust from his loaf and threw it at him,

piece of crust from his loaf and threw it at h.im, when, without a word, Vincent rushed at him and stabbed him in the back.

Tony fell to the sidewalk, shricking with pain, and in the excitement Vincent escaped. A large crowd collected, and a thorough search of Vincent's home was made by the policeman on post, but without avail, as the apartments were deserted. Dr. Kenerson, of Hudson Street Hospital, who dressed the boy's wound, said it was more than two and one-half inches deep, and that the knife, which had nearly punctured his lung, must have been a dirk.

which had nearly punctured his table
heen a dirk

Mrs Carara insisted on taking Tony home, although the physician said that the wound might
prove fatal.

Detectives Downing and Smith were sent out by
Acting Captain Young to find the boy who did the
stabbing.

Reorganization Committee, of the Whiskey Trust, Synod of the United States. The Committee on Mis said to-day that the stipulations dismissing the suits against Greenhut and Morris had been signed, and it now remained only for the other side to file them in the United States Court to put an end to the litigation, with the exception of one suit. This is the one to recover the difference between that put down in the company's books as having been paid. Negotiations for the settlement out of court of this suit are also in progress. At the court of this suit are also in progress. At the coffices of Dupee, Willard, Judan & Wolf, counsel for Greenhut and Morris, it was said that the stipulations would be fied early next week. said to-day that the stipulations dismissing the sions referred the request of the Pacific slope mis-

THE BIG FORGERIES IN MEMPHIS.

A. K. WARD GOT AWAY WITH \$300,000 BY MEANS OF BOGUS PAPER.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 19.—Developments this morning in the shortage of A. K. Ward show that his forgeries will amount to about \$300,000. Of this paper \$75,000 is held by the local banks, \$40,000 in New-York, \$12,000 in Chicago and the rest by firms and individuals in Memphis.

Ward received unlimited confidence in business and society, and he secured money on forged notes from at least a dozen widows in amounts running from \$1,000 to \$50,000. He also borrowed the savings of the employes of the firm of which he was the general manager and gave them spu-

ne was the general manager and gave them spurious notes for it.

No one knows what he did with the money, but there are no traces of his gambling, speculating or dissipating. The best information to be had shows that half of the money was secured within the last information. within the last six months.

Ward and his wife are on the way to British Honduras on the steamer Breakwater.

HOFFMAN SURPRISED THE OFFICIALS.

WALKED INTO THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OF-FICE WHEN THEY THOUGHT HE WAS FIGHT-

ING EXTRADITION IN CHICAGO. Horace J. Hoffman, president of the Hoffman Office File Company, of Pittsburg, Penn., who was arrested at Chicago a week ago on a charge of perfury in connection with a \$48,000 contract for upplies for the new Criminal Courts Building, in Centre-st., walked into the District-Attorney's yesterday and surrendered. He created a great deal of surprise when he announced himself. great deal of surprise when he announced himself. At first the people in the District-Attorney's office thought the man was a crank, as Mr. Hoffman has been contesting extradition at Chicago, where Detective-Sergeant Cuff, of this city, is still righting hard to have Mr. Hoffman extradited. It was only yesterday that the detective sent a dispatch from Chicago asking for more funds and additional legal papers. Both were sent on the Chicago express. It was some time before the people in the District-Attorney's office would take Mr. Hoffman seriously. Then his counsel, Isaac Fromme, came in and said he wanted to have his client bailed. Hoffman was then taken before Judge Allison and admitted to S5,000 bail. Henry F. Bruning, a real estate dealer, of No. 68 West One-hundred-and-fourteenth-st. went surety.

A dispatch was sent to Detective Cuff not to bother about the Hoffman case, but to return to New-York immediately.

bother about the Hoffman case, but to feath to New-York immediately.

Hoffman was under ball at Chicago, and while extradition proceedings were dragging along he came on here. He is charged with conspiring with two other bidders in obtaining the \$48,000 contract. It is now alleged that the market value of the sup-plies was only \$32,000.

A THIEVING LETTER-CARRIER.

OPENED LETTERS, CONTAINING CHECKS, DRAFTS AND MONEY, FOUND IN HIS POSSESSION.

Henry Haverstrom, of No. 434 West Eighteenthter-carrier who has been in the service since June 4, 1891, was arrested yesterday by Postoffice Inspectors Jacobus and Morris, at Greenwich and Perry sts., on a charge of having robbed the mails.

Perry sts., on a charge of having robbed the mails. Many complaints have lately been made that letters maded for collection on Haverstrom's route never reached their destination.

When he was arrested several letters, opened, were found in his possession. One, addressed to J. F. Lyons, of No. 24 Green-st., Albany, contained a check for \$50; another, addressed to Mrs. Catherine McGinnis, Carlingford, Ireland, inclosed a draft for fill drawn by the White Star Steamship Company, A letter addressed to Mrs. Annie Mackine, Carlingford, Ireland, contained a draft for fill one addressed to Charles Daft, Cheshire, England, contained four one-dollar bills, and two other letters contained \$8 each. When taken before Chief Postoffice Inspector Ashe, Haverstrom made a full confession of his guilt. He was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields, and held in \$2,500 bail to await the action of the Federal Grand Jury.

HOTEL-KEEPERS INDICTED.

SCORES OF THEM IN AND NEAR LONG BRANCH ACCUSED OF VIOLATING THE LAW.

Freehold, N. J., Oct. 12.-There was considerable measiness in Long Branch and Pleasure Bay to Grand Jury, which had been in session since Oc tober 1, and which adjourned last evening, had found upward of one hundred and fifty indictments against hotel-keepers. It is said that not a hotel in Long Branch has escaped. Many of the hotel-keepers to-day were looking about for bondsmen, fearing that they might be placed under arrest on warrants.

warrants.
The indictments were presented to Judge Clarence Conover. The charges on which the proprietors of the places were indicted were that they sold liquor on Sunday and that they maintained gambling upon the premises.

GAS EXPLODES IN A COLLIERY.

ELEVEN MEN SEVERELY BURNED, SOME OF WHOM WILL PROBABLY DIE.

Pottsville, Penn., Oct. 19.-A frightful explosion of gas occurred shortly before noon to-day in the Buck Mountain vein of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company's Knickerbocker Colliery at Shenandoah, by which eleven men, all Poles and at Shenandoah, by which eieven men, all Poles and Lithuanians, were hadily burned. George Karakus-cus received a compound fracture of the skull, from which he will probably die. Michael Chice is burned beyond hope of recovery. Some of the others are terribly burned and may die. All were conveyed to the miners' hospital. The cause of the explosion is not definitely known.

STRIKE OF SOFT COAL MINERS ORDERED.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND MEN IN PENNSYL VANIA AFFECTED.

Dubols, Penn., Oct. 19 .- A general strike of the soft-coal miners has been ordered and indorsed by the miners in this vicinity. The strike was or-dered because of the refusal of the Central and Northern Pennsylvania coal operators to grant the advance of five cents a ton asked by the convenadvance of five cents a ton asked by the convention of October 2. The territory covered by the
strike extends from Cambria to this place, and
25,000 men are in the movement. The strike leaders counsel a policy of peace, and will endeavor to
accomplish their ends without resort to violence.
Uniontown, Penn., Oct. 19.—The Youghlogheny
River region miners have gone out on strike against River region miners have gone out on strike against a reduction in wages. All the mines on the "Yough" are affected except the Washington Coal and Coke Company, Lynn's plant and the Luce and Baugh mines. Two thousand men are idle. The strike is against a reduction in wages from the scale rate—56 cents per ton—established recently, to 51 cents per ton.

THIRTY HOURS WITHOUT FOOD.

THE CREW OF THE DICKEY BIRD RESCUED BY ANOTHER SCHOONER.

Captain George Woodhull, of the schooner Adele Ball, from Charleston and Wilmington, put into that he and his crew rescued Captain Cleveland and crew from the schooner Dickey Bird off Bath, Me. The schooner Dickey Bird was from Brunswick with a load of lumber. She became waterlogged and had her masts blown away. The crew were thirty hours without food. They lost everything belonging to them. Port Jefferson, Long Island, last night, and reported

GOVERNOR OFERRALL'S EXPLANATION. Richmond, Va., Oct. 19.-Governor O'Ferrall, in

an interview which is printed in "The Dispatch," replies to the criticisms that his declination to order a State salute fired in memory of General Mahone have evoked. He says that by no word or deed has he ever attempted to discredit Mahone as a soldier or detract from his brilliant military record, and that he would have ordered the calute fired had there been evidence before him that there was precedent for such a course. He asked those who approached him on the subject if it had been the custom to fire these salutes, and they could not inform him. He did offer to send a could not inform min. The section of the howitzers to Petersburg to fire min-ute guns and to pay the expense out of the con-tingent fund, but the offer was not accepted. Minute guns had been fired in the cases of Early, Cooke and other famous generals.

IN THE EASTERN REFORM SYNOD.

Shamokin, Penn., Oct. 19.-The Rev. S. C. Weand, WHISKEY TRUST LITIGATION ABOUT OVER. of Pottstown, conducted the devotional services at this morning's session of the Eastern Reformed

FAILURE OF HILL'S PLAN TO SECURE UNION ON THE SENATE CANDIDATES.

TAMMANY ACCEPTED THE SCHEME, BUT THE GRACE PEOPLE DECIDED THEY COULD NOT SWALLOW SOME OF THE WIGWAM'S

NOMINEES-HILL'S DESERTION OF THE "PERSONAL LIBER-

The bottom is out of Senator Hill's fascinating scheme for harmonizing the Tammany Hall and State Democracy into a solid and homoger phalanx, sworn to support candidates for the State Senate in this city who could be relied upon to vote for the Senator's re-election a year from next January. The Senator did not care anything about the Assemblymen, or the Germans

who want the Sunday beer question settled

"right away quick" next winter. In his anxiety for votes in the Senate of 1897, he did not take the trouble even to disguise the fact that he was not considering the great beer and liquor interests over whose wrongs and injuries he became so much excited just after the Police Commissioners began an impartial enforce-

ment of the Sunday law last summer. Mr. Hill went back to Albany yesterday morning, and Chairman Hinkley, of the Democratic State Committee, who has been conducting the harmony negotiations, returned to his home in Poughkeepsie. Both of them knew that the harmony plan was as dead as a last year's mackerel.

The terms of the "ultimatum" which Major Hinkley delivered on Friday night to Corporation Counsel Scott, for the State Democracy, and to James J. Martin, for Tammany Hall, were almost exactly as given by The Tribune yesterday morning. Some of the Democratic newspapers, in their efforts to cover over Senator Hill's desertion of his dear friends, the Sunday beer men, tried to disguise the fact that no attempt at union on Democratic Assemblymen was being made; but when the official statement was given out yesterday, Hill's abandonment of his recent policy boldly ap

The "ultimatum" required Tammany Hall to withdraw its Senate candidates in the XIIIth, XVth and XIXth districts, "Barney" Martin, Franklin Bien and L. W. Schultze, and indorse the State Democracy nominees in these districts. The State Democracy were ordered to withdraw their candidates in the Xth, XIth, XIVth, XVIth, XVIIth, XVIIIth, XXth and XXIst districts and neminate or indorse the Tammany nominees. The State Democracy were commanded to repudiate Police Inspector Alexander S. Williams in the XIIth District and indorse Samuel J. Foley, Tammany. The State Democracy were also directed to withdraw William J. Browne, their candidate for Congress in the Xth Congress District, and support Amos J. Cummings, the Tamman, candidate.

Ex-Judge Maurice J. Power voiced the sentiments of the State Democracy people at their headquarters yesterday when he remarked, after a careful reading of the Hinkley "ultimatum":

"Very fine-very pretty, isn't it? They want to give us two solid Republican districts and one doubtful district where they can cut the hair off of our candidate."

TOO MUCH FOR THE GRACE PEOPLE.

True, "Barney" Martin was to be "turned down," but the State Democrats were ordered to support Timothy "Dry Dollar" Sullivan, Louis Munzinger, Thomas C. O'Sullivan and Maurice Featherson. To be compelled to support Louis Munzinger, John C. Sheehan's man in the XVIth district, and desert Thomas Costigan, one of the old standbys of Anti-Tammany, was too much

The Tammany Executive Committee met late The Tammany Executive Committee met accessered ay afternoon, and after a two hours' session promised to accept the harmony prepared by Hill and Hinkley. They agreed that Martin, Bien and Schultz should decline their Temmany rominations and hand in their writ-

Martin. Bien and Schultz should decline their Tammany nominations and hand in their written declinations at Democratic State headquarters to-morrow. It is a fact, however, that none of them has yet signed the papers, and, now that the State Democracy has refused the plan, they are not likely to do so.

The State Democracy Executive Committee also met at their £ast Twenty-third-st, headquarters, and held a protracted session. It resulted in a refusal to accept the "harmony" terms imposed. Nobody proposed to accept it, and by practically unanimous consent it was rejected, and Colonel Bobert 6. Monroe was commissioned to prepare Robert G. Monroe was commissioned to prepare

STATEMENT OF THE STATE DEMOCRACY. At a late hour last night a statement was given

out at State Democracy headquarters, agreeing to the State Committee's plan so far as it related to the XIIIth, XVth and XXIst districts, but saying that it was impossible to withdraw either John J. Cullen in the XIVth District or Thomas J. Mc-Manus in the XVIIth. No action would be taken, the statement said, in the Xith and XVIIIth dis-tricts that did not involve the withdrawal of the Tammany candidates. The statement closed as

The State Democracy under no circumstances will support the candidature of Timothy D. Sullivan or Maurice Featherson. The State Democracy will withdraw John A. Henneberry as candidate in the XXth District in favor of Senator Cantor, a Tammany Hall candidate, and will also withdraw William J. Browne, its candidate for Congress in the Xth Congressional District, provided that Louis Munzinger, the Tammany Hall candidate for Senator in the XVIth District, is withdrawn, and the Hon. Thomas Costigan, the State Democracy candidate in that district, is indorsed and supported by Tammany Hall.

It has been evident from an early stage of the negotiations that agreement was impracticable, for the reason that Tammany Hall, perhaps of necessity, has insisted on the retention as candidates of certain individuals whom the State Democracy could not support.

certain individuals whom the State Democracy could not support.

The Tammany Hall Committee on Law met at the Wigwam last night and decided to fight the action of the Police Board in allowing the State Democracy a separate column under their party emblem—the rooster—in the courts. An application for an injunction to compel the Police Board to rescind its decision on the subject will probably be applied for on the opening of the courts to-morrow morning.

The Wigwam braves were generally pleased with the news last night that the Grace Democracy had refused to accept the Hill-Hink-ley terms. They had agreed to give up "Barney" Martin in the interest of Hill and harmony, but swore that they would go no further. No changes on the ticket are now probable. The scheme to put up Frederic R. Coudert, ir., as a united Democracy candidate in the XVth District, against Frank D. Pavey, Republican, it was believed last night, would now come to nothing.

Major Hinkley sald that he would give out a statement to-morrow, which would place the blame of the failure of the harmony scheme "where it belonged."

THE NEW REVENUE CUTTER WINDOM. St. Louis, Oct. 19.-The new revenue cutter William Windom, built in Dubuque, Iowa, to succeed the obsolete side-wheeler Crawford at the Baltimore station, has arrived here. Captain Brann is to command the Windom when she is commisto command the windom when she is command the sidned. She has twin screws and triple expansion engines of 900 horsepower, which will drive her sixteen knots an hour, making her the swiftest vessel in the service. She will be armed with three rapid-firing Hotchkiss guns of the highest power. She will have 412 tons displacement, is 170 feet over all, 27 feet beam and 1314 feet deep. The Windom will be towed to Mound City, Ill., in a few days and made ready for service.

A MICHIGAN SCHOOL WELL ENDOWED.

Muskegon, Mich., Oct. 19.-Charles S. Hackley, and regent of the University of Michigan, has presented to the Board of Education the sum of 135,000 and 15,000 yearly while he lives. The gift is for the construction and maintenance of a manual training school. In recent years Mr. Hackley has given upward of \$30,000 for schools, libraries and other public benefactions in the city. He says that at or before his death the school will be endowed with the sum of \$100,000, the income of which shall be used for the purpose of providing instructors for \$1. president of the Board of Education of this city

HARMONY GONE TO SMASH. LAUNCHED TANDEM FASHION. ROSEBERY THE ONLY LEADER

THE NASHVILLE AND THE WILMINGTON AFLOAT AT NEWPORT NEWS.

TWO NEW GUNBOATS GO OFF THE WAYS WITH-OUT A HITCH OR MISHAP-FIRST DOUBLE

LAUNCHING OF WARSHIPS ON RECORD -THE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUAD-

RON PRESENT.

Newport News, Va., Oct. 19.-The launch of the guntoats Nashville and Wilmington to-day was made the occasion of an unusual navil demonstration, Admiral Bunce assembling the North Atlantic Squadron in Hampton Roads opposite the shipyard, and Secretary Herbert, with a distinguished party, coming from Washington by special steamer to take part. Ashore and affont a profusion of flags and large crowds of people made a brilliant spectacle. The affair was remarkable as the first instance on record of two warships being launched on the same day from a single set of ways. The vessels had been constructed one ahead of the other, tandem fashion, upon a continuous decline, the Nashville nearer the water with her bow a few feet from the Wilmington, both vessels taking the water stern

This arrangement was due to the fact that the works of the contractors, in accordance with modern notions, had been installed for the erection of ships of the largest size, the building slips being of sufficient length to accommodate a vessel 500 feet long, while the combined length of the Nashville and Wilmington is only 455 feet 3½ inches. Not only was ample space available for both ships, but it was also possible to deliver in position all the material used in their construction by a single crane, which travelled alongside on a track eighty feet above the ground. This great crane, with a lifting capacity of 60,000 pounds at the end of its 125-foot arm, also served an adjoining similar slip, from which the steamer Newport News was recently launched and on which now stands a fine, parily finished steamer of the Plant line. Other large locomotive cranes take all the material from cars or vessels on arrival at the yard, distribute it the works of the contractors, in accordance with locomotive cranes take all the material from cars or vessels on arrival at the yard, distribute it to the various shops and reassemble it in place on the ways, this elaborate system dispensing to a great extent with manual labor and enabling all work to proceed expeditiously. The youngest of American shipyards, that at Newport News, is famed for progressiveness, and naval experts to-day pronounced its facilities for rapidly building buttle-ships and larger ocean liners unsurpassed, even abroad. passed, even abroad,

SALUTES TO THE NEW WARSHIPS

At 9:48 o'clock the Nashville started majestically, while Miss Emma Thompson, of Tennessee's capital, christened her with champagne. Seventeen seconds later, amid the din of steamer whistles and the shouts of the crowd, drowning whistles and the shouts of the crowd, drowning the National airs played by the Artillery Band from Fort Monroe, the ship floated in deep water. The Nashville had to travel only 250 feet before floating freely, but the Wilmington's sternpost had 280 feet to slide before reaching the water and 175 yards altogether before she was fully floated, the constructors having estimated that in and 175 yards altogether before she was fully floated, the constructors having estimated that in this descent she would attain a velocity of eleven knots an hour, which is nearly equal to her best steaming speed. On account of this unusual trip for a ship to make out of her element, special precautions had been taken in the construction of her supporting cradle to obviate any derangement while in motion. Under the Nashville the sliding ways were 157 feet long. 19 inches broad and 15 inches thick, while under the Wilmington, the thickness remaining the same, the breadth was increased to 25½ inches and the length to 176 feet.

The Nashville's cradle having scraped most of the tailow from that portion of the ways over which it moved, a delay of more than an hour was required in order that additional lubricants could be applied to expedite the Wilmington's passage, and the shore and keel blocks had also to be removed.

be removed. Finally, at 11:10 o'clock Miss Anne Gray. Finally, at 11:10 o'clock Miss Anne Gray, Senator Gray's daughter, received the signal that the ship was beginning to move almost imperceptibly, and she swung the champagne bottle, christening the Wilmington. With rapidly accelerating velocity the ship moved seaward with salutes, like those which had greeted the Nashville, and in forty-eight seconds she completed her journey. The two new additions to the Navy were then towed past Admiral Bunce's fleet and moored to the docks, where their machinery will be installed. Among those who witnessed the imposing sight were all the officers of the squadron, who had come ashore immediately after a salute of seventery of the Navy.

tary of the Navy. ENTERTAINMENT OF THE VISITORS.

At the banquet which followed the launch, the Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith, of Washington, responded to the toast "The President." He referred to Mr. Cleveland as a model of patriotism, a true husband and kind father, and to Mrs. Cleveland as the honored wife of an honored American and a woman whom all Americans adored. Secretary Herbert, in responding to the toast "The American Navy," reviewed the great achievements of its more prominent representatives, paid a high tribute to the sailors, thanked the Newport News Shipbuilding Company for the good work it has turned out toward the establishment of the new Navy, and predicted for the plant a great and prosperous future. President Orcutt, of the Newport News Company, warmly thanked the Secretary for his kind words, reviewed the history of the works, and read a congratulatory telegram from C. P. Huntington. Congressman Washington, of Tennessee, responded to the toast "Nashville," and Mayor Jeffreys, of Wilmington, Del., to "Wilmington." At 3 o'clock the guests were taken to the vesferred to Mr. Cleveland as a model of patriotism, Jeffreys, of Wilmington. Del., to "Wilmington."
At 3 o'clock the guests were taken to the vessels of the squadron, where they were entertained by the officers and dances were given on
the decks. At 6 o'clock the guests were taken to
Fort Monroe, where the early evening was spent
in conversation and dancing. At 10 p. m. the
steamer Newport News, with the visitors on
board, started on the return trip to Washington.
Secretary Herbert has ordered the White
Squadron to sea on Monday for a week's target
practice.

practice. FINANCE AND TAXATION DISCUSSED,

LONG DEBATES IN THE SOUTH CAROLINA CON-STITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Columbia, S. C., Oct. 19.-When the Constitutional convention met this morning the article on finance end taxation was again taken up. A provision was put in to exempt from taxation all educational, religious and charitable institutions when the profits did not go to private gain. There was another long discussion over the question of how long State bonds should run, settled the night previous by requiring that they should run for a period "not less than twenty years or more than forty years." It resulted in the minimum limitation being stricken out. Mr. McMahan's ordinance to establish a Department of Roads and Forestry produced a lively debate, but was killed by a vote of 61 to 47. The convention at 2:30 o'clock adjourned till noon on Monday. and taxation was again taken up. A provision was

DR. FRAKER INDICTED.

Kansas City, Oct. 19.-The Grand Jury of Ray County, at Richmond, has returned four indictments against Dr. George W. Fraker, who is acments against Dr. George W. Fraker, who is ac-cused of swindling life-insurance companies. Three of the indictments charge an attempt to obtain money under false pretences. The fourth charges an attempt to cheat and defraud. The finding of the indictments occupied the jury four days. Scores of witnesses testified. Dr. Fraker is confined in the Ray County jail.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Kansas City, Oct. 19.—The securities of the closed Fort Scott (Kan.) Bank, amounting to \$120,009, which were lost by Bank Commissioner Briedenthai, of Kansas, while changing trains, were found in the Rock Island offices at Denver last night intact.

Hillsboro, Ill., Oct. 19.—Carl Weakley, a ten-year-old boy, was killed at the races at Nokomis yester-day evening while trying to cross the track in front of the last horse on the homestretch. The animal

ottumwa, Iowa, Oct. 19.—It now seems that Prince Evans, principal of the High School at Osage, was murdered instead of committing suicide. The Coroner's Jury at Osage changed their verdict. He was buried yesterday at Willamsburg. There were three builet holes, and apparently two had entered the brain and one the heart. Some people connect his case with the sensational murder and suicide of Arta Moore and Mr. Stinson, with whom he was acquainted.

HIS PLACE AT THE HEAD OF THE LIB-

ERALS STILL IMPREGNABLE. HE SAYS THE RIGHT THING AT THE RIGHT TIME

AND THE IRISH PARTIES-LORD SALIS-BURY'S PRIZE IN THE DIPLOMATIC LOT-TERY-IT MAY TURN OUT A BLANK-THE VENEZUELAN DISPUTE AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE-UNCER-

DRAMA IN LONDON.

[BT CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] Converight: 1895; By The Tribune Ass London, Oct. 19 .- Whatever Mr. Labouch sav. Lord Rosebery is the only possible Liberal leader. There have been signs of intrigue and revoit agains, him, but he flas discreedy i mained in the background and bided his time. When there was full time for sober second thought, it was apparent that there was no rival to take his place. The responsibility for the defeat was shared equally by all his colleagues, and he was not personally identified with the Local Veto, like Sir William Harcourt, nor with Home Rule, like John Morley, nor with Welsh Disestabilshment, like Mr. Asquith. The party has finally turned to him for words of cheer and hope, and has not been disappointed. He has the qualities of mind needed in a leader whose followers are dismayed and spiritless. can affect a jaunty air and in optimism of the

Mark Tapley order when the situation is well-

nigh hopeless.

Mr. Asquith had preceded Lord Rosebery at Morley with little success, beyond the discovery that one of his ancestors had been sentenced to be hanged, drawn and quartered for attempting to establish the reign of Puritanism. That reminder of the former trials of advanced Liberalism was not a signal for the return of confidence in the party's principles. Lord Rosebery was welcomed at Scarborough with real enthusiasm. He made three speeches, one at the opening of the new Liberal Ciub; another at the banquet and the third to a larger audience at the Circus; and while he said nothing that was either deep or eloquent, he spoke with the air of a man who had the right to assume the sole responsibility of leadership. He took a broad view of the political situation. The Liberals might not have been good tacticians, but they had aimed high and had tried faithfully to carry out their promises. They had left behind a useful surplus revived trade, a splendid fleet, of which their successors were taking advantage. Their opponents had obtained power by promising employment to the unemployed, pensions to the idlers and the whole familiar programme of Jack Cade. These promises could never be fulfilled Already there were signs of reaction against the new Government. The Liberals -ust organize for a new campaign and educate the country in real

Liberalism. There was nothing novel in these phrases, but Lord Rosebery was evidently saying the right thing in the right way and revealing the patience, courage and sanguine temper of a real political leader. His main speech lacked definiteness; but was all the better on that account. The Liberal policy has been too definite and comprehensive since Mr. Gladstone went out of office. Of programmes, Lord Rosebery would say nothing, and he was wise. The party was to be reconstructed from the bottom, however, and a change in the constitution of the House of Lords was to be the chief objective point Lord Rosebery's opponents find much to criticise in what they describe as his half-hearted speeches, but he has really come to time smiling the party in the present crisis of its fortune

Mr. McCarthy has also been speaking in Bristol and Cardiff words of soberness and good sense on the evils of the Irish factional feuds. Nothing could be plainer than the truth of his main proposition, that the success of the Home Rule cause depends not on the support of the English Liberals, but on the emphatic utterance of Irishmen everywhere; that majority rule must prevail, and that there should be one solid, united Nationalist party.

Meanwhile, the Secretary for Ireland, taking up his parable at Leeds, has admitted that the people of the island would vote for Home Rule again to-morrow if another general election were held, yet has maintained that they are weary of political agitation and ready to receive in a kindly spirit anything which the Unionists may do for them. The attempt to kill Home Rule with kindness has often been tried, but never with success. The Irish people are always ready to take what they can get from Parliament, but the majority of them remain convinced that they could do more for themselves than English legislators can ever do for them. Gerald Balfour is not the first Secretary who has begun with the amiable intention of promoting the welfare of the island in various small, safe ways. His benevolent talk is praised by Liberal and Unionist journals alike, but Irish members of all factions may soon find themselves in the same lobby, voting against his measures. It is in the Opposition lobby that the problem of Irish re-

union will be worked out, if at all. Mr. Plunket's elevation to the peerage leaves vacant seat for the University of Dublin, for which Mr. Lecky, the historia i, is mentioned as a candidate, although he may be rejected in favor of some ambitious lawyer. The choice of so eminent a man of letters will be an important event, but not even he will properly replace so useful and eloquent a Commoner as Mr. Plunket.

The surrender of the Sultan is the second victory for Lord Salisbury within a fortnight. An imperial decree has been issued approving the scheme of reforms for Armenia, which England, France and Russia have been demanding for more than a year. What the scheme may be worth as a practical remedial measure it would be premature to forecast. "The Times's" Constantinople correspondent says that the acceptance of the reform scheme will not settle the Armenian question and may tend to aggravate the Mahometan exasperation as an act of liberality to Christians. That is a doleful account of the virtues of a policy for which three Christian nations have been contending with more of less sincerity for many months. It will be prophetic, as well as doleful, if the reform is to begin in Anatolia, 250 miles from Erzercum, and not to reach Armenia until the other provinces have been reformed in the leisurely Turkish way. The pachalles are not abolished, and they are the root of all the evil; but the Sultan has yielded to the moral force of Europe, and that is Lord Salisbury's triumph. It enables him to draw something out of the lottery of diplomacy and to call it a prize, although in the end it may prove a blank.

The precise value of the Sultan's concess s not yet clear. If he has accepted the reforms for all his subjects, he may have obtained a long license for the continuance of abuses and misgovernment. Indeed, there is reason to believe that by his dilatory diplomacy he has tired out his reforming advisers until they were glad to receive his consent to anything, provided they could retire from the game Russia is reported